LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES OF THE CENSUS. the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In your issue of the 12th you indicate correctly the reason why, in the face of a large increase in the number of bands employed in the manufactures of the United States between 1870 and 1880, as well as in the amount of material consumed and in the values of the products, the mun ber of establishments shows hardly an appreciable gain, notwithstanding a 30 per cent increase in pulation. It is the tendency, everywhere manitest, toward the concentrating of labor and capital In larger shops and factories which explains this on. The establishments of 1870 showed s as the average number of hands and \$8,400 as the average amount of capital. The establishments of 1880 show 10.7 as the average number of hands and \$10,992 as the average amount of capital. A very good example of the effect of this cause is found in the coopers' trade, where, not with standing a reduction of 20 per cent in the number of establishments, the hands employed have increased 11 per cent.

The cause has not, however, operated equally to produce a proportional reduction in all branches of industry. Thus, in the carpenters' trade, we have the average number of hands employed 5.0, against 3.9 in 1870. But this merease in the average number of hands does not alone explain the decrease in the number of establishments. We have also to take into account the prodigious. effect of the growth of the sash, door and blind factories, doing on a large scale and by machinery what was formerly done slowly and on the spot by the individual carpenter. In other words, a large part of the carpenters of to-day work in factories which are the carpenters of to-day work in factories which are not known as carpenters' shops. We have, then, to take into account the growth of the wheel wrights trade, which has reduced appreciably the number both of blacksmiths and of carpenters. In 1850, and again, in 1860, no establishments were returned as engaged distinctly in wheelwrighting. In 1870 there were 3.613, employing an aggregate of 6.989 hands. In 1880 there were 10.761, employing 16,168 hands. We have, also, to take into account the introduction of machinery into the furniture and cabinet-making industry, and the wide transportation of the products of that industry farmeure being now brought in vest quantities from Indiana snad Michagan even to New-England), thus replacing much of the former work of the local carpenter in rural districts and small towns. We have next to consider the humenase extension, in late years, of the contract system of creeting bundings, the immediate and necessary effect of which is to disconnect a large part of the working carpenters of every city from actual shops, and constitute them a movable, disposable force, to be hired, now by this contractor and new by that, as to be arise. We have, last, to consider the napid suissimition of brick and stone for wood in limiting, evidenced by the fact that the persons employed in the manufacture of brick in the United States have increased more that fifty per cent in ten years. In the same way, while the cross-roads blacksmith shop is still a decessive of tens of thousands of localities, much of the work formerly done by blacksmiths is now done by wheelwrights, locksmiths, for machinists, or in hardware factories, or in establishments producing the thousand and one specialities in irou and steel known to the morfect.

I will not trespass on your space to take up other trades and indicate the conditions which may have affected this rate of growth during the decade just closed. The above will serve to show the variety and the nicety of the considerations which require to be taken into a not known as carpenters' shops. We have, then, to

AMERICAN HONEY IN ENGLAND. ENGLISH CONSUMERS JUST BEGINNING TO APPRE

CIATE ITS EXCELLENCE. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I notice in THE TRIBUNE of October 13 an interesting editorial entitled "A Neglected In-dustry," a subject suggested, no doubt, by the Beckeepers' Convention, being then in session in Cincinnatt. In the article referred to you mention very truly the de-mand which has been created here for American honey since the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Previous to that year the people were content to stomach the flithy out come of Chill, Peru or Havana; for you must know that England. Scotland and Ireland never did and never will contribute a thousandth part of the honey consumed in the United Kingdom, and even that small proportion has been stored in such objectionable receptueles as to make it wholly unsuitable for commercial purposes. The importation of American honey which Mr. Hoge brought over here in 1875 infused new ideas among the British beekeepers, and stimulated their ambition to imitate the young Americans whom they acknowledged to be their elders at any rate in bee culture. The Lord is on the side of you Americans in this business, for as Wostlington Irving said, we live over here " like a lot of frags in the bottom of a well." Our honey season seldom, if ever, lasts longer than two weeks, while the soft impregnance of your charming summer weather warms into long life myrards of honey secreting plants unknown to us in

this country. You speak in the article referred to of Greek honey We have never drawn supplies from there; in fact, the honey of " Mount Hymeitus" and " Narnonne " sold here is the product of semi-savage countries, whose natives are totally ignorant of anything pertaining to modern bee culture. I have travelled through Chili and Peru where the most of our " Mount Hymettus " and " Nar bonne" honey comes from, and being interested in honey I investigated their system of bee culture, and found & to be of the crudest and most barbarous charac ter. The way the natives separate the honey from the wax-and this method is the one universally practised in these countries-will suffice to illustrate how the delightful " gromatic bouquet " is acquired for the " Mount Hymettus " and " Narbonne " honey, which is affected by so many aristocratic connoisseurs as being the particular type or standard that all pure honey must taste like in order that it may be acceptable for medicinal or table purposes. The custom is to cut the combs containing the honey, foul brood, bee bread and dead bees in various stages of decomposition, out of the hollow trees or crude boxes, and cast them all into a kettle, which is set over a fire, and the entire mass allowed to stew and boil until the wax is thoroughly melted-an operation which not unfrequently lasts two or three hours. The kettle is then set off to cool until the next day, when the wax which is found caked on top is removed, and the honey (1) poured into vessels to wait the visiting peddler to whom it is sold, ultimately being sent here to London to be sorted into three piles..." pile 1," "pile 2," and "pile 3," according to color; "pile 1 " being the whitest the durkest. These are sold upon Mine ing Lane to jam manufacturers and wholesale druggists at from 30 shiftings per 112 pounds (6½ cents per pound) to 48 shiftings (10½ cents per pound) per 112 pounds. It is bottled for the grocery trade and for the retail drug trade under the seductive intel or "Pare English," "Mount Hymettus," "Narbonne," or "Mellis Opt." I have fleard people wonder why this honey gave them the colle.

have fleard people wonder why this honey gave them the colle.

Such a firm hold has the peculiar "entrancing," flavor of this honey upon the palate of the average Britisher that the importer of the first clear virgin California white sage and New-York State white clover boney (without comb) had actually to submit himself to the humiliation of buying some of this muck to mix with his American honey to impart to it the standard "Mount Hymettus," and "Narboune" flavor. That time has now happily passed, and American honey is fast becoming popula, thanks to its esponsal by such people as the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Sir John Lubbock, who were thoughtful enough to appreciate the difference between honey separated from the war my beat and that thrown from virgin combs by centrifugal force as they do it in the States.

tween honey separated from the, wax by heat and that thrown from virgin combs by centrifugal force as they do it in the States.

There have been two honey shows of importance here this summer and fall, one at South Kensington and the other at the Dairy Show. At neither of these was the caponing of the state of the series and the caponing of the state of the series and the caponing of the state of the series and the caponing of the state of the series and the caponing of the state of the series and the series and the series of comb honey in fitting series of the series of comb honey in fitting series of the series of comb honey in fitting series. They at seiling California white segant 80 shiftings per 112 pounds (17 cents per pound). The only American comb honey known upon this market is that in the little glassisted boxes. The California comb honey in the Harbison frames has never reached here yet, except one parcel which the consignes became alarmed about for fear he could not find sale for it and returned to New-York. But I can assure you such honey would find prompt buyers here at a good high price. It is just what is wanted. The one firm that import American honey utilize all the broken combs by catfing them up into symmetrical shees and placing the slees in white glass jars. These slees they embrain, as it were, in a compount, and the jars are labelled "Honey Dew." They have thirty hands constantly employed cutting up and packing American honey. Counting their commercial travellers, cierteal force, porters and drivers, this time maply nearly sherical honey we have. I merely mention this to give you an idea of the condition of the American honey trade in the English market. Your's Iruly,

Bighbury, London, Nov. 13, 1882.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. AGREEMENTS BETWEEN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Siz: Referring to one or two recent statements in The TRIBUNE on the subject of International Copy-12-ht, permit me to cite two facts in connection will pur own business.

Last winter we published simultaneously with a Lonion house a new book by a Rishop of the English Church, baying made the arrangements for an American edition

direct with the author. We placed him on the basis of an American author, agreeing to pay him the usual royalty, a copyright on the sales; the only proviso being that in ease we were reprinted on here the terms of the royalty were to be modified. Thus far we have not been interfered with, and we have just concluded an arrangement with the same author, for the publication

of another volume. A few weeks ago we issued a book by an American author, who desired to publish his book simultaneously in England. He made his arrangements with a London house for its publication there, for a duplicate set of stereotype plates, and by visiting Canada secured a copy right, that his English publishers might be protected from their brethren in the trade, who are very much given to reprinting on each other. With our author's English transactions we had nothing whatever to do, beyond certain triendly offices. His dealings were di-

rect with the publishers. The transactions, in both instances, were between author and publisher. We manufactured the English author's book hero, in a style different from the English edition, to meet the demands of the market; our Abserican author dealt directly with the English publisher, who printed and bound their edition in London, and in a style adapted to that market. In both instances the authors, in their arrangements, reserved the rigot to the foreign market. Under the present British law our American author is protected, while the only danger to the English author, in the absence of an international copyright law, is that some one may possibly reprint the book on us, which reprinting could not possibly affect the abstract rights of the English publisher, but would seriously interfere with those of the author. What we have done in these instances we believe the great body of Americas publishers stand ready to do and when the foreign author shall consent to lead his said and support to this simple plan, we shall soon have an international Copyright law.

New York, Dec. 11, 1882. author and publisher. We manufactured the Euglish

New-York, Dec. 11, 1882.

THE EDUCATION NEEDED BY FREEDMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The education of our colored fellowelfizens at the South'is unquestionably a question of par amount importance; the public safety as well as phil anthropic spirit demands their emancipation from the chains of ignorance and animalism, the heritage of generations of servitude. After twenty years of neglect, except in isolated cases, it is high time that the matter should lie heavily upon the heart and conscience of the Nation. As a bondman, dependence, docility and the religious sentiment were to be expected in the negro. The one was a defence, the other a refuge in his hardships. As a freedman, it were not strange if the remova of restaints and disabilities induce independence and recklessness That this has not been true in any marked degree, certainly should commend that factor of the National life whose history for a score of years has been written in the words: "Slave, Contraband, Ward of the Nation, Freedman, Citizen," With the duties and respondistilities of citizenship thrust upon him, left to the m matiens of greed and demagogism, in too many instances he has become a mischlevous tool. That the present and rising generations of colored citizens are to be important factors for good or evil goes without saying. That they are thoroughly awake to their privileges and opportun ities there is no room for doubt. That they are utterly unditted for the exercise of their privileges or to make a proper use of their opportunities there is as little doubt Whether they 'sha'l remain thus to the question pressing for an answer. There is but one answer. They must have the benefit

of education. But of what class shall this education be i Said a Northern man, an educator of wide experience: "What is needed is the formation among the col red people of a thoroughly educated class-an aristoc

rence: "What is needed is the formation among the colored people of a thoroughly educated class—an aristocracy of brain, leaders of thought and opinion. This want must be supplied by the institutes and colleges established by Northern money and philanthropy." Said an intelligent Southern woman: "It is a mistaken philanthropy. You are raising among the colored people a lazy and ecnecited class, who are giving tone to their whole society. (For they have a distinct secrety, and in this is their only hope of advancement, and the advantage which the black man of the South holds over his brother at the North.)" With a false view of education prevailing among the colored people and humored by their white instructors, there is ground for the apprehension expressed. In the piresent constitution of society the negro's education is raineless to him among his white brethren, and may be worse than useless among those of his own color.

What they need is leadership, not in thought and opinion only, nor yet politica and religion, but in the thousand avenues of practical life—business, mechanical, scientific. How shall this need be supplied? Only as the educated class are educated indeed, in all their powers after a broad pattern, with the fundamental principle that they acquire and malinda liabits of industry, of thrift, of self-help. Said a prominent Southern man in official station to the writer; "Your schools have been in operation for years. You have turned out graduates year by year. But what becomes of them and of what value is their Latin and Greek? They make no better barbers or waiters." You accommand it the educated to open doors, and keep them open in every department of notive life, among their own people; not only to colonize in Africa or the South American States, or yet "exoduze" to Kansas, but just where they and themselves in the providence of tied, to work out the problem be has to view in their presence among us as citizens of the Republic.

In a word, in all our Southern schools let there be emphasized the

New-Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1882.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DUST. a the Editor of The Trion

SIR: The very prevalent and pervasive ustfulness of the present municipal atmosphere leads me to write a plaint upon the special need of cleaner streets in cold, dry weather. The citizen returning from his summer stay is proudly conscious as he strides down Broadway of the fact that he resides in a metropolitan city. His new fall overcoat, his recuperated physical tone, the ladies and their satin apparel, and every now tone, the ladies and their sath appare, and every how and then a group of Italians the streets, already somewhat whitened by the September rains, make him feel both optimistic and joyous; and the increased zeal upon the part of the city officials leads him, upon election day, to continue them in power, or their like energetic allies. But as the second Tuesday in November comes and is past, a change comes over the spirit of the dream. The dry and almost daily northwest winter wind vegies unceasingly to blow. Upon these bright and bracing days no mud, as simple mud, is seen. Allah be thanked! Yet there is no mile apparent, if the eyes be not too blind to see it, a very fusinuating molecular substance, evidently arising from a diffused stratum of what may be termed con-gealed or inspissated mud. This very fortunately does from a diffused stratum of what may be termed congealed or inspissated mud. This very fortunately does not destroy the appearance of the fundamental parts of the human biped por convey that chilling damp to the soles of those who won't car rubbers and haven't tin foil in their shoes. What wafted particles light on anything except a beaver overcoat or a velved dress can, not inconveniently, be brushed off and out. For these presents we should be most devoutly thankful. But in the nature of tuings fluman, are we? The gloved pedestrian, especially he with several tragile Christmas gitts, holding two motes in one eye, while the other beams or the old but ever present adjunct to the practising oculist, we faintly suspect would either wish to change the laws of gaseous movement, relative humbility and aqueous absorption, or aspire to an autocratic Mayorsity. If with a fin tomato can half full of water, a lump of ice, some salt, both of the earth and the sea, and a thermometer, he had ever endeavored to take the dew-point of a similar day, he would realize, as one of our great chemists would say, the love of air for yaster, whether frozen invulnerable to an ordinary dust or hidden by a cold, congrained and inspleasted mud, and thereupon would doubtless reflect upon the extraordinary desiccative powers, under these apparently contrary conditions, of this dry air, which in similarly inverted fashion comes from the wet and chilly north instead of the dry and sumny south. Or if, upon blowing his nose and seeing the dust it sometimes will hold, or thinking of the dirt that went in which didn't come out, and looking this up, he had compared the black lings of a civilized man with the beautifully pink "lights" of a deer or a child, he might even examine with lenses and see the black dirt, which the lungs doth retain, as a more or less active cause of disease.

Pursuing his pondering, methinks he would make a group of our urban meteorologic delights, viz.: 32° fahrenbelt, arid air, furnace heat, west wind, colds, catarrh and

DISCUSSIONS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters, which was held yesterday at No. 115 Broadway, was chiefly devoted to a discussion of th new and improved methods of making the surveys for risks. In addition to this, amendments to the present tariff were adopted. It was finally decided to classify the manufacture of dress trimmings under the head of specially huzardons, instead of hazardons, It was also decided to allow the regular rates only to places for the manufacture of garments where loss than three persons were em-ployed. All others will bereafter be insured at an extra rate. This special arrangement will be made with those manufacturers who use gas or coal for the heating o irons, as kerosene oil is not allowed under any circum stances. The rates were also amended in regard to the number of tenants in a building. If there are more than three, the tariff will be higher, except where the tenants are employed higher, except where the tenants are employed for office purposes. An elaborate report was made by the Committee on Police and the Origin of Fires. They were of the opinion that the United Bank Hailding, at Broadway and Wall-st, was practically not ince-proof. They thought that the building had been constructed with little or no regard for the proper use of fireproof material, and that the fines were defective. The fireproof material seemed to be detective for the purposes recommended, and the stram-pipes were imbedded in wood, with no means for the escape

of the confined heat. A survey of the building had been made because of the fire which recently took place in it.

Resolutions of regret at the death of Richard J. Thorne, late president of the Equitable Fire neutrance Company, were read, and adopted after speeches had been made by George Pope, Edmund Griggs and Mr. Miller, the successor of Mr. Thorne.

THE GREAT KINGSTON FIRE.

STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Full accounts of the great fire in Kingston, Ja maica, which broke out on December 11, were brought to this city by the steamship Alvo, of the Atlas Line, which arrived yesterday morning, having left Kingston two days after the fire. The purser of the vessel, T. J. Coffey, who was an eyewitness of the fire and worked hard with his brother officers and the men of the vessel to save property and lives, gave an account of the conflagration to a TRIBUNE reporter as follows:

"The fire was first discovered shortly after neon in Feutards's lumber yard. It was thought only a little blaze at first, but in a marvellously short time he strong south wind had scattered burning shingles and fire-brands far and wide, igniting the shingle-roofed buildings at great distances and in many places. The small fire brigade with its two hand engines was powerless. The shipping was taken out into the barbor, but even there constant watch alone prevented the vessels from taking fire. The wind, that had blown from the sea, soon shifted entirely about and blew off the shore, thu endangering the lives of thousands of people who had gathered along the wharves. Great quantities of furniture that had been brought to the shore for safety were burned when the wind veered about. W. R. McPherson & Co. had moved a large amount of silk to a safe place, as they thought, but the fire was blown back upon the car company's stores in King-st., where it had been placed, and everything was destroyed. Mr. McPherson told me that his loss by that mistake would amount to £5,000. Our boats and those of the Ailsa and other vessels in port were manned and great, numbers of people were brought out, from the shore for safety. The light was so bright that we could see every object on the shipping and on shore. I saw one woman standing knee deep in the water with three trunks around her and keeping the sparks off, with an umbrella. I couldn't persaade her to leave her trunks and get into our ship's boat. One man in a buggy was driven out into deep water by the flames. We brought 200 people on board 'the Alvo. Many of them were scantily ciad and most of them were made utterly destitute by the fire. The sights and sounds in the city were beyond description pitiful and heartrending. The streats were thickly stream with telegraph and telephone wires, while on the parade and in the parade grounds great quantities of homeless owners of them."

Chief Officer T. M. McKnight estimated that the burned district extended one mile and a quarter along the large and free the large and the parade of the mile and a quarter along the large and free the large and the plant of the pl port were manned and great, numbers of people

burned district extended one mile and a quarter along the shore and from three to seven blocks back along the shore and from three to seven blocks back from the wharves. All the wharves and stores near them within that district were destroyed except two wharves of the Atlas Line and one of the Royal Mail Line. Fents and marquees belonging to the military of the city were set up in the public park for the great numbers of houseless people in the streets. Mr. McKnight thought that there were tweive or fifteen sailing vessels along the wharves besides the three of the Atlas Line and a London steamship. Chief Engineer Mitchell, of the Allsa, of the Atlas Line, was reverely injured by a failing roof and is now in the hospital at Kingston. The carpenter of the same vessel was also injured and is in the hospital.

penter of the same vessel was also injured and is in the hospital.

HOW THE CALAMITY OCCURRED.

From The Jamaics Creek.

A great calamity has betalien this city. The Feurtado are, that began in Port Royal-st, at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon last (11th inst.) and spread itself furiously in every direction, burning places of worship, stores, public buildings, wharves, banks, private residences, graceries, shops and printing offices, not even sparing human life, will be long remembered in Jamaica, for it has guited the business part of the city, and disfigured the residences of rich and poor alike to such an extent that it will take years of hard toil to remedy or repair the evil. Indeed, it is the opinion that Kingston will never recover herself, such is the devastation, such the rain, such the losses. We know that had there been means near at hand, when the configuration began, to put out the fire, it could not have spread further than a few yards, for, for some time after the alarm was given, but a few bundles of slingles were in flames. Had Mr. Feartards the smallest appliances on his premises for arresting the flames, they would have been subdued at once and the distress which has fallen on us averted. The brigade arrived on the scene ten minutes after the report, was given; but there was some difficulty in attaching the hose to the hydraut. Meanwhile the flames ascended and enught a tail building to the north—the savings bank. The water was new pretty well brought into play, but the sparis from this high house blew wildly about, and in a vew minutes time eight distinct humas in various parts of the town were ablaz and sending sparls to other houses, by which means the destroying element soon surrounded several districts, literally defyling the effects of the fire brigade to get it under.

The anthorities of the savings bank hurriedly placed their valuable in a great fire-proof vanit recently built, and cleared out. The Andit Office adopted a different mode; the books and papers were juticed into buke-st. an

Warchousing establishment and residence.

Mr. Parry, accompanied by General Mann, interviewed Mr. McKenzie in the street. Mr. McKenzie said:

"Mr. Parry, will you give us authority to pull down your place i" Mr. McKenzie-"I haven't got my people out yet. I am quite full." Mr. Parry,—"Well, my dear sir, I shall give you half an hour, and if you don't get out we shall pull it down on you." This looked like a crutum fulmen to some bystanders; but Mr. McKenzie appeared to take it in earnest, and in five minutes the hatchet was applied, and Metrop olitan House was saved. Most of the properties destroyed were partly insured; for Instance, Charles Levy & Co., who are said to have had a stock of 250,000, were insured; for about 215,000.

Business is suspended. There is very little to sell, and less money to buy with. When the alarm was given the Supreme Court was trying Messrs. Finzle's rum case, and the court rose immediately. The caces that were to have been run yesterday, to-morrow and the next day were knocked in the head without ceremony, and yesterday the stores that are standing remained closed as if in mourning. The breadstuffs are nearly all burned up, not fewer than 17,000 bars of rice were burned to ashes at Charles Levy & Co.'s wharf. The people are mad with their losses; a great many removed their best goods to places that were not as safe as their own; Mr. MacPherson, of the Bee Hive store, lost hundreds of pounds in silks in this way at the street car company's office. The people are homeless; hundreds of them have taken up lodgings in the open air at the Central Park and race course, where the Governor is endeavoring to get the tents belonging to the military creeted for their covering.

MR. HAVERLY IN A GLOWING MOOD.

J. H. Haverly, the theatrical manager, returned recently to this city from Chicago. He was found in his office in the Fourteenth Street Theatre by a TRIBUNE reporter, even Susier then usual. In speak ing of the theatrical business in Chicago, Mr. Haverly said that in the line of novelty entertainments it was one of the largest and most prosperous seasons he had ever

"Is it true that the melodrama is on the wane!" asked

the reporter.
"No, indeed," replied Mr. Haverly. "My experien teaches me quite the contrary. For instance, in Chi-cago the 'Lights o' London' had a run of four weeks and cleared \$50,000. Then came the Kiralfys with 'Around the World in Eighty Days '-a sort of speciae ular melodrama. That ran three weeks and did a tre mendous business. Then the 'Romany Rye' follower with a run of three weeks. There are nine solid weeks of melodrama. And all through that time the houses were taxed to the atmost. Does that look like the de-

3 " What has been your experience in San Franciscot" *The business in my California Theatre—that's the name it used to go by—has never before been so great since the theatre was built. The play running there now is Bartley Campbell's new spectacular play, 'Slbe ria.' It's in its fourth week and is drawing crowded houses. When you come to consider that San Francisco has a population of only 250,000, and that the theatre, which is as large as any in New-York, is full every night, it proves one of two things, either that the play is a very strong one or that the country is very prosperous; and 'I'm prepared to say that both are true. A part of the success of the play, however, is due to the fact that Bartley Campbell is there in person superintending all the details of its presentation. Sheria, will be followed by an 'old-timer,' The Naind Queel, which has a strong vein of comedy in it. This will be a pleasant relief from 'Sheria.' Then the play of 'Michael Strogoff,' which I purchased here about a year ago and took to San Francisco, will be brought out again. It had a run of five weeks when first presented in that city, and cleared \$25,000."

"Have you taken any new steps in 'your theatrical business!" ria.' It's in its fourth week and is drawing crowded

"Have you taken any new steps in your theatrical business?

"In order to complete more fully my business in that country I have taken two theatres in Sait Lake City. I have also taken the Newmarket Theatre in Portland. Oregon. I have struck out in Victoria, Eritish Colombia, and renied the new theatre in that place. That's going to be a great country and will be worth watching."

"What has been your object in taking the management of all these theatres?"

"Simply for this reason: that I may be so shaped as to offer sufficient inducements to the very best attractions that appear from time to time in this city. I am negotiating with Colonel Mapleson and his opera company, and expect to complete my arrangements with him so that I can bring out the grand opera in my California Theatre. They haven't had any grand opera there for years. The light operas draw immense houses there and are as creditably produced as they are in this city. And the admission is only 25 or 50 cents."

"Has this been a profitable senson with you?"

"Yes," said Mr. Haveriy enthusiastically. "It has

CHEISTMAS TREES AND GREENS.

The large vacant space in front of the Eric Railroad's ferry-houses at the foot of Chambers-st., was suddenly transformed about a week ago from a stone-paved city square into the semblance of an everforest. The forest's trees stood very close together, but then they were spruce, balanm, fir and pine by the ten thousand, in all shapes and sizes, and they looked own buildings about them than in their native forests. The trees had been brought from the woods of Maine, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, and from the Catskill Mountains, to bear their strange fruit of lights, bright decorations and presents in the city homes of rich and poor, in churches and in charitable institutions. Soon after this imitation forest appeared, other smaller ones sprang up in the neighborhood at the street corners, before provision stores and about the stalls near the markets. Then the smaller green stuffs, ground pine, holly, laurel and box-wood appeared on all sides in piles and bundles, made up in different forms with red berries and dried flowers. Down the centre of Vesey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. temporary stands were erected in a long line and were covered with greens and flowers in great masses and in all sorts of forms for Christmas decoration. By yesterday afternoon the forest at the foot of Chambers-st. had almost entirely disappeared, and had passed into the hands of retail dealers and private purchasers, while the smaller clumps of trees at other places and the piles of smaller greens had largely increased. Nearly every load of provisions going away from the markets and provision stores had its complement of holiday finer in trees, ropes and wreaths. The dealings in trees constitute the larger part of the

trade in Christmas decorations. Dealers of all classes

reported yesterday that the demand for trees this year was about as large as usual, but that the supply was very much larger than ever before. It was estimated that 70,000 trees had been brought from Maine, 40,000 from the Catskill region and enough more from other places to make the whole number of trees brought to New-York 150,000. The first trees that came to the city from Maine for the Christmas trade numbered a few hundred, and were brought here twenty-seven years ago by the oldest of four brothers, who brought this year 35,000 trees. The remainder of the Maine trees were brought by another firm. These trees were cut in the neighborhood of Deering, Cape Elizabeth and Searborough, Mr., and in the northern forests—some of them, probably, on the lofty sides of old Katahdin. Part of them came to the city by way of the Boston and Maine Ballroad and the Fall River steamers, and the rest were brought by steamers direct from Portland to New-York. Of the trees that came from the Catakdis, 4,000 were cut in a region from which trees have never been taken beiere. This was in the town of Lexington, in the extreme southwestern part of Greene County. These were all unasually fine trees, and one of them, thirty feet and three linebes ligh, was said to be the tallest one brought to New-York this year. It was sold to a church in Brooklyn for \$20. The first trees brought to the city for Christmas trees from the Catakdis came thirty-five years ago, and since that time the business has grown steadily. Until this year the cutting has been confined to one district alwayst entirely, some parts of it having been robbed of the young trees that had grown where others had been cut off, many times over. The best trees come from Maine and the Catakdis while the poorer kinds are cut in Pennsylvania and New-Lersey. The men from Maine and the Catakdis while the poorer kinds are cut in Pennsylvania and New-Lersey. The men from Maine and the Catal dealers say that Maine trees are far superior to those from the Catakdis while here were the same in all the places from which they come. After they are out their branches are tied up as close to the trunk as possible, and them they are bound together according to their size. In bunches of from two te in trees. These bunches have been selling this year at from 75 cents to \$5 a bunch, while large single trees have brought from \$5 to \$29.

Of the smaller greens the great builk of ground pine and running pine c few hundred, and were brought here twenty-seven year ago by the oldest of four brothers, who brought this year 35,000 trees. The remainder of the Maine trees

AMUSING MECHANICAL TOYS.

One of the signs of the approach of Christmas is the exhibition of mechanical toys in shop dows. The entertainments given by these merry bits or wood are so popular that they are always witnessed from the sidewalk by an interested crowd of spectators which gives no manifestations of uncasiness until the performers have run down. A particularly nimble harlequin or dancing monkey is able sometimes to rouse his spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. "Here is an entertainment that never falls to amuse

and instruct," seld a toyman in a Broadway shop with the resonance and swagger of a mar who had spent his life in exhibiting wild animals as living curiosities. He Judy." There is in this a miniature stage which has a proseculum arch of red paper cut with a border of asthetic design. The scene is laid in an upper room of Mr. Punch's hotel. There is a bed in one corner, in which somebody is snoring, and a series of folding doors open at the back of the stage. When the machinery is wound up a clicking sound is heard, and Mr. Punch suddenly sters out on the stage through a pair of folding door which fly open as if by magic. The sinister expression on his face and the glare in his eye leave no doubt as to his identity. While he is standing waiting for the appearance of that much-abused woman, Judy, a secon pair of doors fly open and she pops out. She is very spry, but shows some timidity caused by the habit her band has of cracking her unmercifully over the head. The third to appear is a colored gentleman with a high collar and white eyes. When Judy sees this dusky apparition, she takes fright and falls plump back through the doors behind her. Thereupon Punck disappears in the same manner. Through still another pair oors a policeman comes in to quell the disturbance with his club-too late as usual. He also falls back out of sight, after earefully surveying the scene and makin sure that he cannot use his club. When the machiner; behind the scenes has clicked a few seconds longer the nose of Mephistopheles is thrust in at a window. He has a red face, two knobs or horns on his forehead and a satanical grin. This performance is repeated again and

again until the clock-work has run down.

Another theatre was wound up. A street scene is disclosed to view when the miniature curtain is rung up. Hotels, shops and dwelling-houses are seen in the bac ground. The entertainment given is the pantomime of

"Humpty Dumpty."

"Here is Humpty Dumpty," said the toyman, "coming in on the right. He comes in softly, you eee, and is making a straight line across the stage without so much as stopping to turn a somersault or cut a caper. He turns his head slightly and would wink if the could. Sometimes, in fact, I imagine that he does drop an cyclid. Now the policeman enters. He is in pursuit of Humpty Dumpty, and that is what makes him in such a hurry.

The policeman moved across the stage with much more dignity than agility, and held an enormous club clasped in one hand. Humply Dumpty had no difficulty clasped in one hand. Hampy because in escaping him, and was bad enough to stick his head out of windows and from behind boxes and barrels in the street in defiance of his pursuer. He apparently had no fear of getting a crack on the head, and the sevene confidence of the happy-go-lucky clown never

eserted him.
"I will wind up Samuel J. Tilden and General Butler,"
ontinued the toyman. "Wonderful mechanism! You rould almost imagine them to be flesh and blood and othing cise."
When the distinguished statesmen were set down, after

nothing cise."

When the distinguished stateshen were set down, after liaving been wound up, they started to walk off ha very natural and dignified manner. General Rutler wore a military costume, consisting of a bine coat with brass battons, and red tronsens. He carried himself erret and walked with the precision of a soldier. He face backed animation, it is true, but there was no difficulty in recognizing the peculiarity in his eye and other cuty in recognizing the peculiarity in his eye and other personal characteristics. The statesman of Gramerey Par's was attired in a plain suit of black. He was somewhat more robust-locking than he is nasmity described; but there seemed to be nevertheless a disposition to walk with a shambling guit, and some of the spectators declared that one of bis arms hung down quite usclessly at his side. The two statesmen were always getting in each other's way by some strange fate; and when once together, they chung affectionately to one another. When pulled apart, they made for each other again.

fate; and when once together, they rang acceptance to one another. When pulled apart, they made for each other again.

There are also young women who walk in the same fashion. They are dressed like the young woman of the period, and are small waisted and stiff in the spine. Some are blondes with flaxen hair; others are as brown of complexion as a Spanish beauty. The young lady who plays the piane was the most interesting one in the shop. Sie had blue eyes, banged hair and lace at her throat and wrists. A music-box convealed in the plane

played marches and operatic airs while the young woman's fingers danced lightly over the key-board. She threw up her hands now and then with dainty grace, and inclined her head to one side just as the boarding-house young lady does who plays and sints.

"Most of the mechanical toys are made in Connecticut," said a member of the firm of Ives, Blakely & Co. in answer to a question of the reporter. "Pennsylvania has tried, but failed miscrably."

"Who invented them?"

"They are for the most part invented by Connecticut people. Mechanics and farmer boys spend their winter evenings in a struggle for new mechanical devices. When they hit ou a new idea, they take it to our factory with great expectations. They invariably think that they are going to make a fortune out of it."

"What proportion of these inventions do you accept?"

"Not more than one out of wenty-five. Most of them are entirely worthiess."

"How is the inventor compensated?"

"We either buy his invention outright or pay him a royalty."

"Are many mechanical toys sent abroad?"

"We either buy his invention outright or pay him royaity."

"Are many mechanical toys sent abroad?"

"We send them to all parts of Europe, and even! Africa and Australia. American mechanical toys as superior to any ande in Europe."

"Why are dolls nowhmade in this country?"

"They could be made here, but the Freuch can mut them at much less cost. Nothing short of a work of a will sell. A doll nowadays must be plump and protein and oc able to squark and roll its eyes."

LITTLE CHANCE OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE

Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday sent to the Fire Commissioners a report on the recent fire in the Manhattan Cloak and Soft Company's work-rooms at Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal-st. He directed the attention of the Commissioners to the fourth and lifth stories of the building, where a large number of women and girts are employed in the daytime. A thick wall separates the rooms on those floors in No. 307 from the rest of the building. The only means of communication are arched openings in the wall in the rear of the building. The recent fire started in the front portion of the founty strength of No. 307, and the employes had an opportunity to escape through the archways in the rear to the starways which lead from No. 309. Mr. Sheldon states that if the flames bad originated in the rear, the employes would have been imprisoned in the burning work-rooms. Their only means of exit in that case would have been through the windows, which are without lire escapes. While the flames were raging in the building two vects and, the firem in the not dare to place ladders against the front wall, because the sione copings of the win ows were breaking from the effects of the heat and falling on the sidewalk. The Fire Marshallings recommended that a dutonal opinings should be cut in the partition wall near the front of the building and that fire-escapes should be placed on the Mercer-sk, side, where there are no stone projections. Inspector Esterbook, of the Euriding Bursau, will make an investigation by order of the Commissioners. Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday sent to the Fi

THEATRES TO BE MADE SAFE.

Inspector Esterbrook, of the Burean of Building recently sent notices to the owners of several that the which had been found defective by examiner atres which had been found defective by examiner asking them to make alterations necessary for it safety of audiences in case of fires in the builtings. Answers have been received from the owne of the Academy of Music and the Fith Avenual Theatre that the Inspector's wishes would be coupled with. The Academy of Music needs a neproscenum arch and a brick wall over the cre The Fifth Avenue Theatre needs now and se acting skylights over the stage.

THE COURTS.

WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON'S EXPULSION. William J. Hutchinson recently began a action in the Supreme Court against Frederick N. La-rence as president of the New-York Stock Exchange have the action of the Governing Committee in expe ling him from the association declared irregular and vo and for damages. Amotion to vacate an order grante a few days ago for the examination of Mr. Lawrence to fore trial was argued yesterday before Justi Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Stephen Nash, James C. Carter and Julian T. Davies appear for Mr. Lawrence in support of the motion, and Jose H. Choate and Robert Sewell for Mr. Hutchinson in position to it. The object of the examination of 3 Lawrence, as set forth by Mr. Hutchinson in the petitiupon which the order was granted, is discover facts upon which Mr. Hutchins may frame his complaint. Mr. Hutchinson, it alleged, was served with a notice on May 31, 1882, appear before the Governing Committee of the Sto Exchange and answer certain charges which had be made against him. He appeared before the committ and denied the charges generally and each one specif ally. The Governing Committee on June 6 passec resolution expelling him from membership in the I change. Nine charges were made against him, not all change. Nine charges were made against him, not all of which were held by the committee to have been sustained. He did not know, and had been unable to learn what the particular energies were which were sustained. He had asked the Governing Committee to allow him to inspect the testimony taken before it, but his request was refused. It is further alleged in the petition that the resolution for Mr. Hutchinson's expansion was not passed by the requisite number of voices. Mr. Hutchinson's expansion was not passed by the requisite number of voice here in the following the testing in the Stock Exchange and the members of the Governing Committee who voted for his expulsion as party defendants in his suit.

Mr. Nash yesterday read an affidavit by

party defendants in his suit.

Mr. Nash yesterday read an affidavit by Mr. Lawrence in which he says that certain rumors were affoat concerning Mr. Hutchinson which he demanded should be investigated. An investigation was accordingly had, and the formal charges were served on him. Mr. Lawrence asserts that he is not bound to disclose the proceedings of the Governing Committee nor the evidence taken before it. Mr. Nash argued that the Court had no authority to grant an evanuination of Mr. Lawrence for the purpose of ena-Nash argued that the Court has no authority to grain a cannination of Mr. Lawrence for the purpose of enabling Mr. Hutchinson to frame his complaint In regard to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the evidence upon which Mr. Hutchinson was expelled, that was a question for the Stock Exchange to determine, and its determination could not be reviewed by a civil court. Mr. Sewell, fo Mr. Hutchinson, said that a bill of discovery was a constitutional right. The plaintiff had a right to know at the particulars of the so-called trial which ended in all the particulars of the so-called trial which ended in the averaging. Mr. Hutchinson, after denying the charge the particulars of the so-called trial which ended in his expulsion. Mr. Hutchinson, after denying the charges made against him, was expelled from the "Star Chamber," and the trial went on in the absence of the defendant. He was entitled to know what was said and done, and who said and did it. Mr. Choste remarked that the members of the Governing Committee were clearly atraid of an examination. Decision was reserved.

THE CHARTER OF THE MUTUAL UNION. The argument on the motion to revoke the permission given by Judge Trank to the Attorney begin an action for a revocation of the charter of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company was continued yesterday before Judge Arnoux in the Superior Court, Chambers. Ex-Judge Green for the company argued that there impropriety in reviewing the decision of Judge Truax, which had been made without notice to the company. If the company had had an opportunity of being heard by counsel, perhaps the permission would not have been

He also claimed that the order of Judge Truux was irregular because the papers upon which it had been made had not been filed with the Clerk of the Court. It was further irregular because the application for it had not been made by the Attorney-General, but by counsel employed by him. Moreover, the order had seen rashly and improvidently gives.

Edward C. James replied to Judge Green. He said Edward C. James replied to Judge Green. Its sans that there was no reason in law or in sense why the Attorney-General should not be allowed to employ counsel. He had the right to do so at common law and by statute. There was no necessity to give notice to the company of the application for the motion. The objection taken by Judge Green, that the spapers in the case had not been filed, showed very clearly the attitude of the company. Instead of defeeding itself against the charges in the complaint, it set up frivious objections to relieve itself of the necessity of defence. No good could eame to any one from the tiling of the papers at a particular time. The papers had been in the possession of the defendant from the time when the application was first made to the Attorney-General to begin the action. As to the improvidence of Judge Truax's orders that was something about which the company had nothing to say. All it could do was to defend the suit if it could, not to complain that Judge Truax had granted permission to begin it. The argument will be continued to-day by Francis N. Bauga for the company. that there was no reason in law or in sense why the At-

COURT CALENDARS-DECEMBER 22. PART III-Hold by Lafremore, I. Shot Calger. No. 2312, 2817, 3883, 3716, 3057, 3090, 3064, 4353, 3827, 3890, 2792, 3657, 38832.

ZYD2, 3657, 38832.

SUPERIOR CHURT-Held by Rollins, S.—Contested will of Mary it Hadey at 10 a. m.

SUPERIOR CHURT-THAIL TERM-Part I.—Held by Arnoux, J.—Calender called at 11 a. m.—No. 2.

SUPERIOR CHURT-THAIL TERM-PART I.—Held by THAIX, J.—Nos 507, 600, 529, 838, 684, 564, 287, 445, 226, 710, 565, 615, 801, 255, 422, 429, 495, 539.

COMMON PLEAS-ADDITIONAL GENERAL TERM-Held by C. P. BALY, C. J. and Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 297, 25, 266, 610, 526, 425, 426, 436, 529.

COMMON PLEAS-STEIAL TERM-PART I.—Held by Beach, J.—Nos. 2078, 2484, 2129.

PART II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Nos. 2182, 2269.

He was a pretty close man without doubt. At breakfast he cut an egg in two and gave the new hired man one-half of it. The help ate it and held out his plate for more. "What?" gasped the floar, "want a huit egg?" "Of course I do," said the man. The boas stared blankly at him a moment, and then pushing the half egg across the table, snapplshly cried: "Take it, eat it and kill yourself." The man ate it, and is still ally.

Professor Zweibeer is a rather dissipated old Professor Zweibeer is a rather dissipated off man, who gives lessons on the flute for a living. Oil-hooly, who feels a kindly interest in the old man, took him aside and said to him: "Professor, if you were to give drawing and keep sober, you would be engaged to give lessons in some of the first families in Austin, and make a great deal of money." "Dot lab all humbus," said the old man indignantly. "I give lessons so I can got drunk, and now you wants me to keep sober so I can give lessons. Dot is all humbur,"

THE MONEY MARKET.

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. DECEMBER 21, 1882. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales. Closing

O'pz. H'g't Low't Final. Bil. Ask'd Sold.

Attor & T. H.	O'pg.	H'g't		Final.		Ask'd	Sold.
	45	45	45	45	45	4719	100
A. &T. H. pr. B. Ais L. prot. B. C. R. & N.		**	0.00	Table 1	728	71840	**
B. C. R. & N.	80	80	89	86	154	53	28
Cent. Pac J.St. L.& N.G. San. South	86 Pg	86%	864	86%	86 hg	B8 .	1,860
Jan. South	6934	704	69%	60 %	719		3,100
C.C. C. & I		44	7				105
C C & I. C Ches. & Ohio Do. 1st pref Do. 1st pref	23 4	2310	284	231	13 15 13 15		100
Do. 2d orei-	**	99.	**	1	25	2572	**
C. B. & Q	42H1	1284 1294 1344	128% 128% 131% 53%	12834	128 v	120	200
C. R. A. Q C. R. I. & P Chie, & Alton. C. St. P. M. & O	134 %	134 %	1314	120	134	1291 ₉ 1341 ₂	100
C. St. P., M. & O	5304	115	53 % 116 4	54	53%	54	4,200
DO. Drol.	1985.	130	13819	115	114 % 138 % 155 107% 121 %	54 115 1385 ₈	1.000
Do. pref	155%	150 %	1385 155% 1075	155%	155	155%	
Do, pret	192	122	122	122	1211	107%	16,520
Cin, San. & C.	áň	30	30	30	494 28	194 59 30	200
Du. & S. C	8949	2919	000	SHAKE!	88	89	20,800
Del. L. de W	130%	1303,	1085	108%	108 la	180%	1,600
D. & Rio 0	4.8	434	949	43.90			1,600 6,700 1,300
D. & Icio G E. T. Va. & G Do. pret E. A. T. H.	1974	200	1979	17.12	19%	18	1,500
E.v. & T. H		**	**	40	78	80	
H. & St. Jo H. & St. Jo H. & St. J. p e'	**	-72	***			45	-
			80	80	78 145	80	200
Ill Cent	14519	145% 35	145	143	34 '2	1454	661
I. B. & W La 2 Mo River	35	77.7	7.0		100000	10	
Long laland	1 1019-4	8234	594	194 194	58	324	500
Lonis, & Nash	32	0.400	53.74	5424	32 54		
L. E. & W Lonis, & Nast- L. N. A. & C. Lake Shore	4474	117%	1171	117%	1173-	04 4 65 117 6 46	2,400
Mannattantion			**	7.0	44	48	
Manhattan		**	2	11	83	811	**
Man, Reach				**	314		**
Mar Ry		111	1	**		1000	
M. & St. L. M. & St. L. M. & St. L. prf.	103	103% 29% 68	293	293	103 283 ₂	1031s	3,310
M. St. L. pri.	68	68	67-2	67%	674	68	925
Moo. & Onic.	155.	-3334	2014	116%	15	201	6,000
M. K. & T Mo. & Pac Morris & Ke. Mem. & Char.	1025	103	102%	103	1024	102% 122%	4,500
Morris & Re.	77		**	10	45	-48	**
			4912	400	16	49%	200
S.Y.C. &St. L.	144	49% 15 31%	143, 323,	10	144	15	100
N.C. & St. I	56	D#1361	1049	567 a	82 t	564	1.500
N.J Cent.	724	131	724	72° 130	725	120	1,050
N.Y.C. & H.	120-4				2613	105	
Do pret. N.Y.C. & St. L. Do, pret. N. C. & St. L. N. J. Cent. N. Y. C. & H. N. Y. Elev. N. Y. L. & W. Do, pref. Nor. Pac. Do, pref.	3914	301g	319	20% 87%	200	2976	11,700
Nor. Pac.	45%	11.65 344	46/90	411	45%	46 80%	8,000
Do. pref	815	95% 26%	25%	85% 26	85 25%	26%	5,000
N. Y. O. & W. N. & W.	18	1.94	15	18		22	350
Nor & W. pref	14	143e		18%	50 15% 15%	51 14 15	200 650
Ohio South	44.0	140	140	140		1.00	174
Offic & Miss.	83%	保護の	2828 18.	33%	334	33%	200
One Treams	9475	85%	8334	832	\$ 53%	84	
Do, exdly Ore, Short I me P. P. Car Co	1	1		123	100	1 - 15 (5)	160
P. P. Cat Co	543	125	125 548	54 % 25 %	124% 54%	1254	2,020
Phil. & Read.	254	55% 25% 21	54% 95%	25%	254	26 -	200
Renn & Sar	20.0	21	20%	21	122	140	300
R. W. & Og	1	100		A+	32	17	**
Rich & Al	Contraction of	253	38	58	55		200
R. IF. & W . L	254	254	25	25	20 to 38 to	410	300
R. D. & W. L. St. P. & D. St. P. & D. St. P. & D. St. P. & M. & M.			20	46	96 %	1171-2	
8t. P.M. & M.	100			- 44	1434	3530	**
be lat prot.	34%			544	54 %	55	100
Do. 1st prot.	dia	400	40	40%	40%	40%	7,800
	· (50)	1000.7	1024	10115	140903.	1025	16,200
T.C.W. IN P. SECTION.	A 100 March 1985	STORY OF STREET			25.5	30	35,600
T.C.W. IN P. SECTION.	3143	35	34 % 54	54 % 54 %	543	13 (B) (B) (B)	
T.C.W.150 F. 18-0-2-4-4	3434 543	35 647 ₆	313 % 54	54 %	125	132	.,
Union Pac W. St. L. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac W. St. L. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac W. St. L. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac W. St. L. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac W. St. II. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac W. St. II. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac W. St. 11. & P Do. pref Hank & Mer		1.00		1.88	10.4P.Mc1.U		
Union Pac. W. St. L. & W. Do, pref. Hank & Mer. M. U. Tel. Amer. Cable Am. D. Fel. W. U. Tel. Admired & Ker. W. Y. Ex. W. F. Ex. W. F. Ex. W. F. Ex. On, Coal. & L. Con, Coal. & Coal. Con, Coal.	68 81 60 43 4	66	67 % 81 66 434 17	67 %	66 5 26 81 4 81 120 64 431 220 17 16 15 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	671, 607, 817, 137, 93, 69, 132, 22, 23, 24, 17, 29, 17, 20, 17, 21, 17, 22, 32, 32, 34, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	210 13,818 8 775
Union Pac. W. St. L. & W. Bo, pref. Hank & Mer. M. U. Tel. Asn. D. Fel. W. U. Tel. Adams Ex. U. S. Ex. W. P. Ex. W. P. Ex. W. P. Ex. Con. Coan & I. Con. Coal & I. C	68 81 60 43 4	66	67 % 81 66 434 17	67 %	66 5 26 81 4 81 120 64 431 220 17 16 15 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	671, 607, 817, 137, 93, 69, 132, 22, 23, 24, 17, 29, 17, 20, 17, 21, 17, 22, 32, 32, 34, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	210 13,818 8 775
Union Pac. W. St. J. C. W. St. J. C. W. St. J. C. Jo. Droft . Hank & Mar. Anner . Anne	68 81 66 43 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	68 82 66 43 9	67 % 66 43 %	67 % 81% 68 484	66 5 26 81 4 81 120 64 431 220 17 16 15 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	671, 607, 817, 137, 93, 69, 132, 22, 23, 24, 17, 29, 17, 20, 17, 21, 17, 22, 32, 32, 34, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	210 13,818 8 775
Union Pac. W. 81, L. & F. Bo. prof. Hank & Mare. M. U. Tel. Am. D. Fol. W. U. Tel. Am. B. S. U. S. & K. W. P. Ez. N. Y. & T. L. Pac. Mail. Con. Coal & L. Con. Coal. Maryiana Coa	68 81 66 43 4 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	68 82 66 435 17	67 % 81 66 43 4 	67 % 81% d6 484 177 177	66 5 26 81 4 81 120 64 431 220 17 16 15 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	671, 607, 817, 137, 93, 69, 132, 22, 23, 24, 17, 29, 17, 20, 17, 21, 17, 22, 32, 32, 34, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	210 13,818 8 775
Union Pac. W. 81, L. & F. Do, pref. Hank & Mer. M. U. Tei. Amer. Cable. Am. D. Fei. W. U. Tei. Adams Ex. Am. Bx. U. 5. Ex. W. P. Ex. N. Y. & T. L. Pac. Mall. Con. Coal. Maryland Coal. Surf. Coal. Surf	68 81 81 45 4 17 17 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	68 82 66 43 9	67 % 81 66 43 % 17 17 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	67 % 81% 66 484 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	66 by 25 by	871 ₉ 801 ₇ 127 93 132 433 ₉ 22 23 15 171 ₉ 175 ₂ 36 10 41 81 81	210 13,818 8 775
Union Fac. W. St. Jr. & F. Bo, Droft. Hank & Mar. M. U. Tel. Admert. Cole. M. U. Tel. Adm. Ex. U. S. Ex. N. Y. & T. L. Pac. Mail. Con. Coal. & I. Con. Coal. & I. Con. Coal. & I. Maryiana Coal. Total salas for Ex-dividence U. S. Sa R egiste U. S. Sa R egiste	68 81 66 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	68 82 66 43 9 17 17 18 4 sel	67 % 81 66 66 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	67 % 81% 66 484 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	66 by 25 by	871 ₉ 801 ₇ 127 93 132 433 ₉ 22 23 15 171 ₉ 175 ₂ 36 10 41 81 81	210 13,818 8 775
Union Pac. W. St. J. C. W. St. J. C. W. St. J. C. Jo. Droft . Hank & Mar. Anner . Anne	68 81 66 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	68 82 66 43 9 17 17 18 4 sel	67 % 81 66 66 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	67 % 81% d6 484 177 177	66 by 25 by	871 ₉ 801 ₇ 127 93 132 433 ₉ 22 23 15 171 ₉ 175 ₂ 36 10 41 81 81	13,818 8 775 100 174,753
Union Pac. W. St. Jr. & F. Bo. Droft. Hank & Mar. M. U. Tel. Amer. Cale. Amer. Cale. W. U. Tel. Admir. & Cale. Amer. Cale. C	68 81	68 82 66 43 9 17 17 18 4 sel	67 59 81 66 66 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	67 9 81% 66 43% 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	66 to 26 to	671 ₉ 6071 ₉ 137 93 609 132 433 ₉ 32 15 17 1 ₂ 17 23 18 17 24 18 18 18 18	13,818 8 775 100 174,753

Virginia Mid Inc Bur Cedar R & N 0.000 6 20,000 6 20,000 45 4 and 0 con 5,000 5,000 Ches & Ohio currency | Ches & Ohlo | Currency | 3,000 | 87 | Currency | 5,000 | 87 | North Pacific 1st | 20,000 | 45 | 20,000 | 45 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 105 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | Section | Convertible |

B., H. & E. 1 & W & W & S. Do., do. (bd street.)

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B. (bl. & Asked.)

Or. Short fine subs. 105

Or. Treen. b. sub.

Or. Treen. b. sub.

Or. Treen. b. sub.

100 per cent.

Sps. Do. (bd ud.)

100 per cent.

100 per cent.

100 per cent.

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100 per c QUOTATIONS FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES.

OSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1892. Yesterday, To-day, av......134 134 M Co.N., 2 24 ULOSINO PRIORS OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by John H. Davis & Co., 17 Wall-st. City is, new ... 182 132 b 133 b 133

The annual report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company as made to the State Engineer for the year ended September 34, 1882, is a notable exhibit: not so much so be